Amnoements and Meetings Co-Night.

BLOU OPERA HOUSE—" Dreams."
BOOTR'S THEATRE—" Pirates of Pensance."
DALT'S THEATRE—" OUR First Families."
FIFTH AVENUE TERATRE—" An American Girl."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—" Carmen."
MADBON SQUARE THAATRE—" Hagel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDER—" Around the World in 80 Days."
PARE TREATRE—" Lawn Tennis."
BAN FRANCISCO MIRSTREL—" Pleasant Companions."
STABDARD TREATRE—" La Fille du Tumbour Major."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Sulban of Mochs."

MERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Admiral Seymour was at Cettinfe yesterday in conference with the Montenegrins; the Porte has ssued another protest against the naval demonstration. - Workmen on strike at Jarzewo, Russia, have committed great excesses. The Hon. Eugene Schnyler, the United States Consul-General, has arrived at Bucharest, - The City of Chester had a narrow escape from ship-wreek. —— It is expected that 15,000 troops will be withdrawn by Spain from Caba.

DOMESTIC. - Sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia, and of the Unitarian Conference in Saratoga were held yesterday. President Haves was in Sacramento yesterday. General Garneld spoke at a soldiers' reunion in Toledo. ____ The defaulting president of the First National Bank of Brattleboro', Vt., wanted to be allowed to commit suicide when he was arrested. === The militia and rioting miners in Ohio exchanged shots Wednesday night. === An ex-postmaster of Mississippi was arrested for appropriating money sent in registered letters. — There is severe distress in some counties of Kansas. — Some New-York companies have paid the tax on corporations, === 50,508 immigrants arrived in the United States during August. === The Indiana Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its deision regarding the October election.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Tarrytown celebration of the Andre anniversary was very largely attended ; Channey M. Depew made the chief address; Senator Blaine addressed a large audience in Newark. Governor Cornell's condition was more favorable. === One of the bodies of the buried tunnel workmen was recovered. === James Dorsey, a barkeeper, was murdered in the Bowery. === Tammany Hall had a mass-meeting and procession Charley Gorham, Uncas, Gabriel and Disturbance won the Coney Island races. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 87.54 cents. Stocks active, irregular and fluctusting, closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and slightly warmer weather, followed late in the day by partly cloudy weather and slight chances of an occasional shower. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 51°; average.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880.
"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were

they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four Tears. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic taket."—[Wate Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Stauaton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Valley Virginian on the 29th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.

H. C. TINSLEY,
A. C. GORDON.
HUGH F. LYLE.

. Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel demeral who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is nything in the matter I will very cordially act in confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very traly,

E. W. CURRIDEN, eq.

Mr. Blackburn is just as correct in saying that the South " will be solid for Hancock in "1880" as he is in saying that it "was solid "for Jeff Davis in 1860." But has Mr. Blackburn forgotten what happened to the South after it became "solid for Jeff Davis "in 1860"?

Mr. Blame spoke last evening in Newark to great audience, and awakened the enthusiasm which always rises at the sound of his voice. A notable feature of his speech was its warm tribute to General Garfield. The leading issues of the canvass were set forth with all the Senator's old power.

The centennial anniversary of Andre's capin the midst of an immense assemblage. Mr. | year than they were to favor General Ewing | tion If so, the columns of The Tribune are Depew's eloquent address, which we give on in Ohio last year.

of just appreciation, and was greeted with sigsm. The celebration, as a whole, was in the highest degree successful.

Cities have a way of dying in the South when it becomes inconvenient to pay their debts. They dissolve the civic partnership, and begin all over again. The people of Memphis accomplished this by inducing the Tennessee Legislature to repeal the city parter, and established in its stead what was called the "taxing district of Memphis"; and the citizens of Mobile have just signified what they are ready to do about the debts of "the late City of Mobile." It's a pity there couldn't have been a funeral, with a candid sermon upon the moral character of the deceased.

The Treasury officials are learning what ingratitude is. From the best of motives they have beretofore withheld from the publie the fact that Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has been endeavoring for years to extort a handsome sum of money from the Government on a war claim pronounced by competent authority one of the most preposterous ever made. Their reward is Senator Davis's indecent attack upon the character of the Department, contained in his recent campaign document. For a long time Mr. Davis was supposed to be a harmless maniac, whose delusion about a discrepancy in the National debt accounts was good-natur by laughed at by both parties in the Senate. But when he came to defend the results of his investigation in the Senate, the Republicans were a little pained to find him disingenuous, not to say dishonest. This impression was recorded at the time in the Washington dispatches of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Davis's character was working out to the surface. What that character is the details of his little claim, given elsewhere, show very clearly.

If General Wade Hampton could have foreseen into what excellent company his little remark about voting for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought would carry him, he might have thought twice before denying that he had made it. If he had waited he would have heard General Fitzhugh Lee tell the citizens of Portsmouth, Va., that if it was their desire that the Confederate heroes should not have died "in vain," they should "vote the Democratic ticket and vindicate "the principles for which they sacrificed their "lives." If he had waited, he might have heard the present Attorney-General of Virginia express the amiable wish that the South "had killed twice as many" Yankees as they did. He might have seen the Stars and Bars hauled up in Arkansas "by mis-"take," the blunder being carried so far that the Arkansas editor printed the central bar in red. Lastly he might have heard Mr Blackburn, one of the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives, say, as he did at Batavia, Ohio, the other day: The South "is "solid, thank God! She was solid for Jeff "Davis in 1860, and she will be solid for "Hancock in 1880." Mr. Blackburn is the man who threatened in his place in Congress to "sweep every vestige of the war legisla-"tion from we statute books." On both these occasions he was preaching the doctrines of the Democratic party, of which he in the House, and Wade Hampton in the Senate, are fair representatives. Of course, the utterance of such sentiments is not "sec-"tional "-the reprobation of them is!

INDIANA.

The October States will undoubtedly settle the Presidential election, if they result in favor of the Republicans. The rush and swing of a Republican victory in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will have great influence upon the close and doubtful States of the East. But if these States are divided in October, the contest will cry which Mr. Fernando Wood started, and be close and doubtful to the end in New-York, Mr. Samuel Cox seconded, in Congress, and "fulness" is on a par with the "carelessness" expects success. Ohio and Iowa are expected to give Republican majorities. The Democrats virtually confess defeat in Ohio, because they make no such effort in that State as would be made if they had reasonable hope of success. But they hope to hold Indiana, and will make most determined and unscrupulous efforts there.

Eastern Republicans are without reason apprehensive as to the result in Indiana. The State is "fair fighting ground," but there are excellent reasons for believing that the Republicans have the best chance for success, if they work effectively to the end. A brief review of these reasons will serve to give Eastern Republicans a better idea of the work done at the West.

Indiana is a close State. In 1868 the Republicans had only 961 majority on the largest vote then ever polled; in 1872 the Democrats and Liberals, upon a still larger vote, had only 1,337 majority; and in 1876, with a Greenback vote of 13,213 drawn largely from the Republicans, the Democratic plurality was only 5,084-little more than one vote in a hundred. The confidence of Democrats as to the State is based almost wholly upon the vote of 1878, when the "hard "times" reduced the Republican vote to the minimum and the Greenback vote amounted to 39,415. At that time the Democratic plurality was 14,113. The fact particularly worth noticing is that the "hard "times" election is the latest held in Indiana, while in other Western States a great change in favor of the Republicans was shown in 1879.

Ohio, for example, is the nearest State, and is politically divided nearly as Indiana is. In 1878 there were 38,232 Greenback votes polled in Ohio-nearly as many as were cast in Indiana-and the Prohibition vote was larger by 1,537 than in the election of 1879. Supposing that the increased Prohibitory vote was cast by Republicans, and that those who refrained from voting in 1878, but voted in 1879, were in equal number from both parties, the Greenback vote in Ohio must have been cast in the proportion of nearly 3 to 1 by former Republicens. For when the hard times had passed, and a full vote was polled in 1879, the Republicans gained 62,141 upon the vote of 1878, and the Democrats 48,166, while of citizens. the Greenback vote declined 29,160. There was every reason to suppose that General Ewing, the champion of inflation in Congress, would draw off nearly all the Greenback voters of Democratic antecedents. and yet he was beaten by a larger majority than was given for President Hayes in 1876. In brief, it appears that about 20,799 former Greenback or Democratic votes were cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1879, against about 8,361 former Greenback votes cast for Ewing. Exactly such a change as was made in Ohio last year, if made since 1878 in Indiana, would give the Republicans a plurality of about 3,000 in that State. But there is every reason to suppose that the Greenback voters will be less inclined to favor the Democratic ticket in Indiana this

ther page in full. was conceived in a spirit | Business is better, and the country is more

prosperous, than it was in 1879. Manufac turing establishments employ more workers, and at better wages. The farmers have marketed a magnificent crop, at higher prices than were thought possible one year ago. The political events have been still more favorable to the Republicans. The Democratic party has cheated the Greenback voters in Alabama, and impudently claimed as its own the result of their efforts in Maine. The conduct of the Democratic majority in Congress has not only offended the Greenback leaders, but has aroused just apprehension that a defeat of the Republican party would turn over control of the Government to the disloyal element of the Solid South. All these things have tended to call back Greenback voters of Republican antecedents to their old party. That change, there is every reason to believe, will appear even more clearly in Indiana this year than it did in Ohio in 1879.

For the Democratic party has been peculiarly unfortunate in its nominations and in its management in Indiana. Mr. English, beyond dispute, is especially unpopular with the class of voters who support a Greenback ticket. Mr. Landers, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a peculiarly offensive Copperhead years ago, and has excited the most bitter personal hostility among the Greenback voters by entire failure to carry out pledges made to them this year. The Republican candidate did not beg nor barter for Greenback support, and, standing manfully for his principles, had done nothing to occasion personal bitterness of feeling. Every vote cast for Mr. Landers in the State election is a vote which tends to make Mr. English Vice-President, and if the Greenback voters of Indiana have to choose between Mr. Porter and Messrs. English and Landers they will certainly hesitate long before they help the trickster and the usurer. The Republicans ought to carry Indiana, and are working with energy and hope. The chances of success are decidedly better than many of their friends at the East suppose.

DOES HE INCLUDE COLLEGE STUDENTS! In his letter of acceptance General Hancock says-and our Democratic friends keep it standing in the columns of their newspapers, and never tire of quoting it, as though it were an original discovery by their candidate-"It is only by a full vote, free ballot and " fair count that the people can rule in fact, as "required by the theory of our Government." It is a noble sentiment. The chief objection to its being received as genuine Democratic doctrine is the fact that in the States where the party is strongest it is made solid by the suppression of legal votes, bullying and terrorism at the ballotbox and shameless fraud in the count. But General Hancock's friends say this is not so, or that it is an exaggeration; but, leaving that out, what General Hancock means is a demand for a full vote and a free ballot here in New-York, where the Democrats maintain that Federal supervision has hindered the fulness of the vote and freedom of the ballot, and deprived thousands of Democrats of the privilege of voting. The complaint is that Democrats are hindered from voting. How? Simply as burglars are hindered from housebreaking-by legal enactment. It is nothing less than the strictness of the law Is there no need of any law on this subject? Is there no justification for the strictness of its provisions? Let the confessions of Democrats themselves concerning the stupendous frauds in this city in 1868 answer the ques-

But they say the Supervisors law works bardship, and that the fear of it deters many from going to the polls; and General Hancock-putting into his letter of acceptance the and without New-York no intelligent Democrat | which their followers have been yelling in 'vote" and "free ballot." Well, say we do. At Yale College, in New-Haven, there are a considerable number of young men of full age and entitled to vote, pursuing their studies. They are probably not less intelligent than the average Democratic voter in this city who is in danger of losing his vote through fear of the Federal Supervisor. No doubt they understand our institutions and comprehend our politics as thoroughly as the naturalized persons who are the special care of Tammany Hall. Is not a "full vote, free ballot and fair "count" of these young men as essential to the rule of the people, "as required by the "theory of our Government," as the "full vote, "free ballot and fair count" of the class of men in this city who may be deterred from voting by a wholesome dread of legal penal ties? It is not pretended that there is the slightest danger that any of these students would vote illegally or more than once. It cannot be pretended that they should not vote at all. But a Democratic Board of Selectmen invariably rejects the application of these students to vote, and by all means possible endeavors to disfranchise them. Is this the sort of "full vote and free ballot" that General Hancock means ?-a "full vote and free ballot" of every thief, shoulder-hitter, and repeater in the slums, without challenge or question, but a stern and rigorous repression of the votes of colleges and professional schools?

Is there no significance in the fact that Democrats, with an instinctive dread of the educated and intelligent vote, invariably try to disfranchise it? Or that from some natural instinct they are as zealous to throw open the ballot-box to the slums as they are to close it to the better class? We read that out of about 750 students at Yale, a Garfield and Arthur battalion numbering 600 has been organized. Possibly this accounts for the unwillingness of Democratic officials to extend to them the "full vote and free ballot," read also that in Brooklyn, Newark and other places the denizens of the low wards, the disreputable neighborhoods, the slums, illustrate their politics by attacking with stones and bricks passing Republican processions. This, too, may account for Democratic solicitude for a "full vote and free ballot" of this class

And yet we may have misjudged General Hancock. He may have meant all he said in advocacy of a "full vote "aud free ballot." It is not impossible that he would be willing to extend it to the Yale students. If so, nothing can be easier than for him to say so. He seems to be just now in a communicative mood. His telegrams of congratulation and explanation are being scattered about from Plaisted in Maine to Pulitzer in Missouri; he might easily telegraph the New-Haven Democratic officials on this subject. If he should tell them that in his judgment a "full vote and free ballot" ought to include students who are voters, no doubt they would lay aside their prejudices and admit them. Or General Hancock may prefer to write a letter on the subject for publicaopen to him. And we can assure him that on no subject could his deliverances have more

general interest than on this question, whether the full vote and free ballot should be confined to the low wards in cities or extended to university towns.

THE REBEL GENERALS' PLATFORM. Not half the truth was told us by Beltzhoover concerning the unwillingness of "the "Rebel Generals" who control the Democratic party to deal fairly with the Union soldier. There have been other proofs of this than the refusal to pass pension bills in Congress. Let us go back a little.

The Democratic National Convention of 1864 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our Army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country; and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The Democratic National Convention of 1868 renewed this pledge in the following form : That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and de ermined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully

In 1872 the Democratic party adopted with the candidate of the Liberal Republican party its platform, which declared as follows:

We remember with gratitude the heroism and sa fices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned ame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Again in 1876, the Democratic National Convention was careful not to offend the sentiment of the country upon this subject. The platform upon which Mr. Tilden was nominated contained the following:

Resolved, That the soldiers and saliors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fatten it battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow-citizens. Before another Presidential Convention was

held a great change came over the fortunes of the Democratic party. It had obtained entire control of Congress, and was in an excellent position to redeem some of the promises it had made. What was the result? Mr. Beltzhoover told us in part, when he said that "with the present Democratic House " pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get con-"sideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Robel General "who is at the head of the Pension Commit-"tee in the Senate is still more averse to al-"lowing any such bills to pass." But there is another circumstance in evidence. Of course, the Wade Hampton Convention at Cincinnati was careful to repeat the pledge that had been embodied in all the Presidential platforms of the party for sixteen years? Of course, they took care to show the same readiness to stand by the Union soldier, now that they had gained a considerable share of power, as they had shown when they were trying to gain power? The Union veteran who is asked to vote for Hancock will search the Cincinnati platform in vain for any expression upon a subject still so vital to him. There is not one word in that document which indicates any gratitude on the part of the Democracy to the Union soldier, or indeed any knowledge of his existence. Shall we be told that this is no longer a living issue? Let the answer be in the words of the Republican against dishonest voting that is complained of. platform adopted at Chicago a fortnight before-had they been chosen with a prophetic vision of the action of the Democratic Convention, they could not have rung out with a nobler, more indignant emphasis:

The obligations of the Republic to the men erved its integrity in the hour of battle are undimit ished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final vic-tory—to do them perpetual honor is, and shall forever be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the Ameri-

Shall we be told that the Cincinnati Convention "forgot" it? If so, their "forgetof the Southern editor who hoisted a Rebel -says we must have a "full | flag in his columns the other day. diers were not forgotten at Chicago. National platforms are usually drawn with care, and in view of the previous utterances of the party as well as of the platforms of the opposing party. They mean as much by what they omit as by what they say. The Cincinnati platform was revised when the nomination of General Hancock seemed probable, and with direct reference to that event, and was adopted after the nomination, instead of before. Yet it does not contain a single word of praise for the Union soldier. Mr. Beltzhoover was right about the controlling influence in his party. The Union General whom they have nominated stands upon "the Rebel Generals'" plat-

It has been remarked on several occasions that history repeats itself. Tammany's procession of last night, which was a bright spectacle in spite of its bad management, was an illustration of that great truth. When Orestes exhibited to the delighted eyes of the Alexandrians a genuine white elephant, and when Napoleon suggested that the dome of the Invalides be gilded, each was doing in the way of his age, something very much like what Tammany did last night. Tammany draws the bulk of its votes from the populace, to whom such spectacles, with their glitter of electric lights and fireworks, and the glare of torches, are a rare pleasure. Probably not one of the many thousands of mechanics and laboring men who thronged the streets last night reflected that if the City Government were not in possession of a horde of Tammany office-holders, its expenses, being put at market rates, would be, at a moderate calculation. 25 per cent less than they are now; that taxes would thus be lowered by a large amount, and that every working man in the city would feel the benefit of the reduction in every month's rent.

Hancock and Butler would have been a stunning

The rebel flag holster is quiet : Hampton is quiet ; Beltzhoover is quiet. But the loyal Northern citizen's mind is active.

If Hancock is elected, the Democrats assure us that Headricks will be made Secretary of the Treasury. Hancock gives color to this assurance by saying of Hendricks that he is an eminent man of shedding "wisdom" whenever he speaks. It is on the financial question. He has been on the wrong side of it, whenever he has not straddled it. wrong side of it, whenever he has not straddled it, and he has never had a straightforward, manly word for honest money. In 1876 he was writing letters to soft-money Congressmen urging them to repeal the Resumption act unconditionally, and promising to carry Indiana for Tilden and Hendricks if the repeal were secured. He is as unfit for Secretary of the Treasury as Solon Chase or General Butler. Yet he would be a first-class man to give us a "change."

What did Hancock write to Bianton Duncan, the Greenbacker? Duncan says it converted him from a Greenbacker to a Hancock Democrat, and a man who saw the letter says it contained an explicit promise to run for the Presidency on a ticket with Butler. Why don't the Democratic papers take some notice of this interesting question? If the "forgery" or "mistake" defence is to be made, the sooner it is started the livelier will be the fun. Why shouldn't Tammany get up a big meeting !

It has a big majority in this city, and if Hancock is elected, it will have, next to the Solid South, the piggest majority in dividing the profits of the en-

The South and the Northern Democrats voted solidly against excluding rebel soldiers from the

Arrears of Pensions bill. To mention this fact is to oppose "harmony and good feeling."

It pleases the Demograts to inquire why the reconciliation arguments of the Liberal campaign of 1872 are not applicable to the present campaign. The answer is easy. In 1872 reconciliation was an untried experiment. In 1880 it has passed into melancholy failure. President Hayes gave it a fair trial. He took an ex-Rebel Colonel into his Cabinet. and the Solid South ostracized the Colonel, greeted him with hisses, and derided him without mercy because he admitted that secession was a mistake President Hayes also removed troops from the South, and gave the South control of its own elec-tions. What was the result? Buildezing, tissue-ballots, free counting in the South, and in Congress a prolonged assaut upon the election laws, and an unsuccessful effort to destroy them by nullification. This is the record which has revived "sectional-ism," and the man who has studied it and is not a "sectionalist" must admit that the war ended in a compromise, and not in a conquest.

Hancock still declines to get in the way of those claims. 'Ran for a "change"!

Are the business and financial interests of the country ready to trust resumption to the control of a party headed by a man who calls a Greenback victory "glorious," and declares two of the worst soft money men in the Democratic party, Hendricks and Thurman, "eminent for patriotism and ability"?

Whom does the Independent Editor, who calls sectional questions "rubbish," speak for ? Not for the Independent Republicans, for they say the war ended in a conquest, not in a compromise. Who is delighted with the Independent Editor's observations about rubbish? The Democrats, for they reprint those observations, with great glee. Clearly, then, the Independent Editor speaks for the Hancock Fusion-Greenback-Democratic-Inflation-Repudiation-Bulldozing-Bailotbox-Stuffing-Southern-Claims conglomeration. Then what is an Independent Editor? Why, a Deputy-Democrat, of

Senator Bayard spoke first to the Solid South and next to Tammany. That is taking the two sections of the party in order of importance.

What does it mean that Hancock refuses to put himself on record, either in public or private, against the payment of rebel claims ? What does it mean that the Solid South in Congress voted as one man against a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment forbidding the payment of rebel claims? What does it mean that over one billion dollars of these claims have been filed for payment? The doughface says it means "rubbish," and thinks it is shocking, postively shocking, to mention the subject. So does the Northern Democrat. Scnator Edmunds, speaking for Northern Republicans and taxpayers, says it means that the claims will be paid, and that there is no constitutional bar to their payment. Will the North look at the record, and decide whether that agrees with the doughfaces and Democrats, or with agrees with the doughfaces and Democrats, or with Senator Edmunds and the Republicans !

The Democrats are charging that General Weaver has been "bought up" by the Republicans. It is a queer way to induce Greenbackers to vote the Demperatic ticket to charge them with selecting a man who can be Presidency. bought as their own candidate for the

The Democrats say that resumption is incomplete and unstable. What would be its condition with them in power? Would unlimited silver and paper

The trouble about English's barrel in Indiana continues. The Indianapoles brethren don't seem to understand what he is waiting for, but over in Kentucky there is no such ignorance. The Louisville Post says openly that he is waiting till the time comes for the Kentucky Democrats to cross the border and vote in Indiana. "Democrats," it declares in its issue of September 13, "need not feel uneasy in regard to a proper discharge of all the duties de in regard to a proper discharge of an the duties de-volving upon Mr. W. H. English. Mr. English will contribute his part to a legitimate campaign fund, But he will exercise some discretion in the distribution of that fund. He knows where and when to place it. He will distribute it at the proper time. He easy. A word to the wise. Let Kenlucky do her duty and there is no danger about the result in Indiana." Does anybody doubt about what that means?

Tilden did not preside at the Tammany meeting Yet to have done so would have promoted harmony with John Kelly on top.

PERSONAL.

"But for the execution of Hale," said Thurlow Weed, in 1879, "Washington would not have executed Andre. So said Lafayette. That declaration I heard from his own lips." General Ewing is lost to the Ohio campaign by

order of his physicians. He was taken ill in Arizona September 16 with malarial fever, and will go to the Pacine coast for the sea air. Bishop Cottrell, of Edinburgh, who is now on his

way to this country, has a special desire to visit the grave of Bishop Scabury. For that purpose he will visit New-London, with Bishop Williams, early in October. Mr. Gladstone is charged by as respectable a

journal as The Examiner with baving incited and maintained the attack upon the House of Lords by his own personal influence to gratify his "ancient and extraordinary pique against Lord Beacons-field."

Senator Wade, Hampton, seeking recreation at Dagger's Springs, Va., was thrown from his horse last week while deer-hunting, and considerably braised. He is said to be a most ardent sportsman, and equally fond of hunting and fishing.

Mrs. Hayes has ordered a beautiful extension table and sideboard for the White House, which with the new dinner set, will brighten the life of her successor. Both are of beautifully carved mahog-any. The legs of the table are bodies of eagles conventionalized.

The Continental officer who had charge of Major Andre after he was brought to South Salem. near the Connecticut line, by an adjutant and four militiamen, described the prisoner's appearance as follows in a letter written in 1817: "He looked somewhat like a reduced gentleman. His small clothes were nankeen, with long white top boots in part his undress military suit. His coat, purple with gold lace, worn somewhat threadbare, with a small-brimmed tarnished beaver on his head He wore his hair in a queue, with long, black band, and his clothes somewhat dirty. In this garb I took charge of him. After breakfast my barber took charge of him. After breakfast my barber came in to shave me, after which I requested him to undergo the same operation, which he did. When the ribbon was taken from the hair I observed it was full of powder. This circumstance with others that occurred induced me to believe that I had no ordinary person in charge. He requested permission to take the bed while his shirt and small clothes could be washed. I told him that was needless, for a change was at his service, which he accepted." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says in a letter to a mem

ber of the English Spelling Reform Association: " If I have not taken sides with the Spelling Reform movement, it is very probably because I was not taken hold of early enough. I spell 'honor' and favor' without the u, and I may yet come to ' catalog' and 'felosofe'-if that is good phonography. At any rate I should not care to be an obstructive (if I could be) in the way of any well-organized, scholpatriotism and ability," who is in the habit of arly attempt to reform our English-and American -language. It is certainly barbarous to make ough scarcely necessary to cite the record of Hendricks | take so many forms of pronunciation as it now does. But you must allow a fair share of old square-toed But you must allow a fair share of old square-toed prejudice in their personal likings to old square-toed people. I hate to see my name spelled Homes, yet I never pronounce the l. I know from old Camden that its derivation is from the word holm, and I want the extra letter; an l is as good as an inch in this connection, if I may venture a debilitated pleasantry. There are many things I should like to have a glimpse of a bundred years from now, among the rest our English spelling. I have little doubt that many of the changes you contemplate will have that many of the changes you contemplate will have taken place, and that I should look back upon my-self in 1830 as a hopeless bigot to superannuated notions long since extinct."

GENERAL NOTES. Some boys recently dragged out of the bed

of the river near Stillwater Village one of Burgoyne's four-pounder iron cannons, which has lain there for nearly 103 years. It is in a good state of preservation, and it has been proposed that it be discharged on the anniversary of the surrender.

long-suffering public believe that a boy, who had been out driving, was descending from the carriage when the horse gave a whick of his tail and twisted the end of a hair around one of the boy's front teeth, which was promptly jerked out and sent flying across the street.

The Czech population of Bohemia and Moravia is increasing in power and number in compa with the German population, and the feeling between these two nationalities is growing more and more bitter. This dangerous condition of things is supposed to have been one of the chief subjects of discussion at the recent meeting between Biamarck and Baron Haymeric, the Austro-Hungarian Premier.

The dangers of Paris streets are freely commented upon in correspondence from the French capital and are declared to be rapidly increasing. The inverns which are allowed to open very early in the morning for the accommodation of peasants going to market are the resorts of the lowest and most dangerons char-acters and early riding or walking in the Bels de Boulogne is often interrupted by rufflars bent on robbery.

The fact that the bodies of persons drowned in Lake Tahoe sink and are never seen again has been explained by a Californian as follows: "The water is so pure that it possesses very little buoyancy; it is so coid at great depths that a body is frozen stiff; the great pressure of the water reduces the size of a body submerged in it to one-third its natural dimensions." It will strike the average reader that this "explanation" itself needs to be "explained."

Mr. M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, invited about fifty gentlemen to lunch with him last Tuesday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in that city, and gave them to understand that to accept the invitation was equivalent to at agreement to subscribe at least \$1,000 each to the fun for the Art Museum, which the committee of which he is chairman is commissioned to raise in order that the benefits of Mr. C. W. West's donation of \$150,000 may accrue to the city and the cause of art. Forty-two gen-tlemen accepted the invitation, and after the lunch promptly subscribed \$52,500.

A HANCOCK VETERAN NO LONGER.

A UNION SOLDIER GIVES HIS REASONS FOR DESERT ING HANCOCK AND GOING OVER TO GARFIELD. From a letter to the Hancock Veteran Club of Middleton published in The Middletonon (N. Y.) Press.

ING HANCOCK AND GOING OVER TO GARFIELD.

From a letter to the Hancock Veteran Club of Middletown published in The Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

Upon the organization of your club I was among the first to sign its roll and pledge my support to General Hancock. At that time I firmly believed that such a course was not only patriotic, but that his election would do away with the sectional Issues which have distracted the country since the war. I was also led to believe that the Republican leaders were responsible for the delay in the settlement and payment of thousands of claims of soldiers for pensions. I asserted with you that an administration that would not make haste to recognize the rights of those who had sacrificed in war everything that was dear to them for their country's sake, was unworthy of our support. I was told by you and others that the election of General Hancock would secure the prompt payment of all taese claims, and bring peace and prosperity to the whole country. But, my dear sir, I find these promises a deliasion and a snare. I find that the bitterness and hatse engendered by the war has not only been intensified by the action of the Southern leaders, but that the principles which we thought were stitled in that terrible conflict are now declared by them to be the same for which they fought. You remember that one of their most respected and influential men, a Senator of the United States, who during the war was a trulter to the flag which we both defended, in a speech delivered in Virginia in July last, in order to influence the Southern people to vote for General Hancock, said:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles of the Control of the rights which we both defended, in a speech delivered in Virginia in July last, in order to influence the Southern people to vote for General Hancock, said:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same permit of the light which we both defended in a speech delivered in Virginia's s

Veteran 56th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

Middletown, Sept. 20, 1880.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If the Democratic orators and journalists General Plaisted, of Maine, is said to be un-

certain whether he is a Democrat or a Greenbacker, General Hancock is in the same predicament, but he tries to get out of it by being both.—[Poiladelphia Press (Rep.)

We have handled a great many Democratic papers since the election occurred in Maine, and we have falled to discover in any one of them so much as a single excression of regret at the alleged election of the flat money candidate Plaisted.—[Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

APPROPRIATE.

We reproduce The Hot Springs Telegraph's display of the Confederate flag. The able enter says this was an accident. That isn't the general appearance of the thing. And in the copy of The Telegraph that wa received the central bay of the flag was careinay printed red, so as not only to give the flag, but show the colors of the Confederacy. About the same time another care red, so as not only to give the flag, but show the colors of the Confederace. About the same time another accident of the same character happened to Atlanta. Ga., in the issue or railroad accetisements adorned with portraits of the Confederate Cabinet. If Hanesek should be elected, this sort of thing would be abundant, and we may add, appropriate.

TWO GREAT MANUFACTURING FIRMS OF INDIANA ON A CHANGE.

From The South Bend Englister.

OFFICE OF STUDIALE BEOS.

OFFICE OF STUDEBAKER BROS.
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SOUTH BEND, Ind.,
September 8, 1880.
Hon. W. C. DE PAUW, New-Albany, Ind. Hon. W. C. De Pauw, New-Albany, Ind.

DEAR SIR: In conversation with you some time since, I gained the impression that you collected with me in the betief that the success of the Republican party in the coming election was a thing to be greatly desired, both by minutacturers and their employes. I have so stated several times in this city, but the inclosed extract from our Democratic paper here discredits what I have said on the subject.

Please write me the facts about your position in this matter, and I would be glad if you would consent that such information should be made public, or at least that I may have permission to show the same to my friends. No man in the State stands higher than your self in commercial or business circles, and your views, as indicated, at the present time, would have great weight.

veight. There has never been an election since I have attained There has never been an electron since to years of maturity in which I have taken so deep an inferest as in this one, believing as I do that it would be a real calamity to the country to discurb by a change the existing prosperity now everywhere apparent and daily becoming more assured. Very traily yours,

daily becoming more assured. Very truly yours.

CLEM. STUDEBAKER.

DE PAUW'S AMERICAN PLATE GLASS WORKS. }

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 15, 1880. }

Hon. CLEM. STUDEBAKER, South Rend, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th linst. to father came duly to hand, with inclosure.

In reply, I would say that my father supported Senator Hendricks in 1872 and Governor Williams in 1876. He has never voted for a Republican candidate for President. This year, however, father, as well as my brother Charles and myself—his only sons—together with nany of our Democratic employes, will vote for Porter, Garheld and Arthur. Very truly yours.

N. T. De Pauw, Cashier.

N. T. De Pauw, Cashior.

PLANTATION MANNERS.

Prom The Indianapolis News (Ind.)

W. A. Webber, in whose paper, The Horsprings (Arkansas) Telegraph, appeared the cut of the rebei flag in coors, is out in a card saying he alone is responsible and not the "innocent community" down there. (Heretofore he said it was his foreman who dail.) We believe the testimony of visitors of Hot Springs is that that community is intensely loyal, and that if there is anything on the earth they despise and exectate it is anything connected with the lost cause and the late Southern Confederacy, so called. But then that is no exense for Mr. Webber's attempt to introduce his plantation manners into Northern politics. He wants to neet any one "who occupies the same, or a higher social position as himself, wherever he may name the ground, either in Maine or Indian." At about what level does Mr. Webber rate his social scale? This is important. If somebody were to "slek" a dog on him they might be reducing the question to a social scale so low he couldn't notice it.

ANOTHER REBEL FLAG HOISTED.

ANOTHER REREL FLAG HOISTED.

From The Lexeemoorth Times, Sept. 21.

Of all the spots on God's carth "from Greenland's key mountains to India's coral strang," to raise the rebel flag, the banner of the lafe lamented confederacy, the symbol of alavery under which Lee and Jackson fought, it would strike the mind of the average citizen that Kansas would be the last Yet, inst Wednesday morning, when the good citizens of Fredonia, Wilson County, arose from their couches the first sight that greeted their eyes was the stars and bars floating defining from the flag-staff in the public square, underneath the Weaver and Chambers streamer the jubilant Greenbackers had run up the night before. The Citizen gasps for breath as it attempts to describe the "prefanty, bitterness and lapulsive comment" the sight of the hated rag clicited, and then goes on to say that "a large crowd of infuriated men gathered in the square, and after violently puiling it down, recided it into a thousand tattered fragments. The indignation and excitement of a large number of people did not abate with the lowering of the flag, but continued all day. Nobody knows who put the flag there, but it raised a lively breeze, so to speak, for twenty-four hours or more.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

From The Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)
Given a Democratic Administration, the passage of Proctor Knott's bill to transfer Southern claims to Southern Courts, and the bill of Colonel Manning, of Mississippi, to appoint twelve new Justices of the Supreme Court, so as to make it Confederate, and the war and silver vessels of ancient manufacture, buried everplates of pure silver, each weighing one and one-half pounds, and richly engraved with Greek designs.

And now an Ohio chronicler would have a present two special services and the surface of pure silver, each weighing one and one-half pounds, and richly engraved with Greek designs.

And now an Ohio chronicler would have a present of the general Government, and gather this harvest, that the South is solid. The Solid South has no other sufficient reason for being.